PO Box 7486 • Madison WI 53707-7486
608-268-5074 (Madison) • 866-849-2536 (toll-free) • 608-256-3370 (fax)
info@wifamilyaction.org • www.wifamilyaction.org

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO ASSEMBLY BILL 176
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, AGING & LONG-TERM CARE
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 2023

JACK HOOGENDYK, LEGISLATIVE & POLICY DIRECTOR

Thank you, Chairman Moses and committee members, for the opportunity to testify on Assembly Bill 176. Wisconsin Family Action opposes this bill. We acknowledge the stated intent of the authors, but we believe the problems that come with this proposal far outweigh the good intentions.

First, let me clarify our organizational position on contraceptives in general. We do not take a position on whether or not a married couple should use contraception, unless a contraceptive method can result in the destruction of the fertilized egg, which generally happens because a contraceptive drug or device often prevents a fertilized egg from implanting in the uterine wall. We have never promoted contraception for unmarried persons because that position is inconsistent with our belief that what is in the best interest of unmarried individuals is to remain sexually abstinent until marriage and faithful to their spouse when they do marry.

At the outset, I would like to address one of the main arguments posited by this bill's authors. You will hear today that passing this bill will help reduce poverty because it will reduce unwanted pregnancies which come with a public cost in addition to the very real costs in human terms. We acknowledge the public and personal cost of babies born to single moms, but allowing pharmacists to prescribe contraception is not the answer. One of, if not the best, antidotes to poverty is marriage. It certainly is not contraception. If this body is truly interested in reducing poverty in any kind of meaningful way, it will promote the Success Sequence, which is finish school, get a job, marry, and then have children. Putting funding in the budget for the promotion of this sequence will have a far greater impact on poverty—especially generational poverty—than will allowing pharmacists to prescribe contraceptive devices and drugs. The argument supporters are making is specious, at best.

Allowing pharmacists to prescribe and dispense contraception, at least to some degree, promotes unmarried individuals engaging in sexual activity. The argument that these individuals will get contraceptives somewhere, and it may as well be from a pharmacist who cannot perform an abortion, rings hollow. Pharmacies often are much more convenient in location and hours than are other places where contraceptives might be obtained, increasing the likelihood that more women will turn to pharmacists for their prescriptions. Should the contraception fail, and studies show it surely does at times, and a woman becomes pregnant, that the woman received the contraception from a pharmacist rather than from an organization that advocates for or refers for abortions will not deter the woman from having an abortion if that is what she is determined to do.

We find it more than interesting that this bill never uses the word *woman*, but rather uses *person* (p.3, 21) and *patient* (throughout the bill). As we know, men do not use the kind of contraceptives this bill addresses. Yet, the wording of the bill appears to allow a man to go through the process and get a prescription for a contraceptive drug or device. For what purpose might that be? We know pimps and Johns are concerned that their "girls" do not get pregnant. This bill seems to open the door for these individuals to pretty easily get contraceptives. Admittedly, the bill says a pharmacist "***may*** prescribe and dispense" (p.3, l. 17). (Emphasis added.) However, nothing in the bill clearly prevents the above scenario from happening.

It is also important to note that this proposed change in the scope of practice for pharmacists is not about health-care. Contraception is not health care. Contraception is about the personal choices and decisions of individual women, typically made under the advice and guidance of a doctor because of the potency of the pharmaceuticals involved. To talk in terms of this being about women's health care is, at a minimum, disingenuous.

In addition, some contraceptives are known to cause a pre-implantation chemical abortion, as referenced earlier.

Scientifically, we know life begins at conception. Contraceptives that make it impossible for this newly conceived human being to implant in the uterine wall destroy the human being in the earliest stages of development.

Further, we are concerned about the well-being of the individual woman seeking the contraception. The bill provides that "the patient" must complete "a self-assessment questionnaire and undergo a blood pressure screening," and added for the first time in Assembly Bill 176, "the patient" must also "acknowledge on the self-administered questionnaire" that the contraception does not protect against sexually transmitted diseases and that "it" recommends that "the patient" annually meet with a medical professional to discuss "the patient's" contraceptive prescriptions. Based on the very limited information available to the pharmacist, most of which is self-reporting, the pharmacist must determine whether it is safe to prescribe a contraceptive for a given individual. The presumption is, of course, that the individual is accurately reporting his/her medical situation historically and currently. Inaccurate medical information could be dangerous, even in some instances fatal.

This same law is in effect in Colorado, and the self-assessment questionnaire that state uses is available online, as is the Summary Chart of U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use (copy attached). That chart makes it clear a significant number of medical conditions pose a "theoretical or proven risk" or even an "unacceptable health risk" for contraceptives. If the individual has an undisclosed condition that dictates that contraceptives should not be used and the pharmacist, in good faith, prescribes and dispenses some form of contraception, the individual's health is at a minimum compromised.

Should this burden rest on a pharmacist who is severely limited in what he or she can learn about the real health of the individual seeking the contraception? Blood pressure is only one measure of one's health; it is certainly not something physicians typically rely on in isolation (or even in conjunction with a self-administered assessment) to determine one's overall health or the appropriateness of a certain prescription. Pharmacists cannot do further diagnostic testing or assessments.

Additionally, what is to prevent a woman who has a severe reaction to the prescribed and dispensed contraception from suing the pharmacist and/or the pharmacy? The language of the bill does not address the liability of the pharmacist or the pharmacy, which presumably would have some culpability since the pharmacist is acting in his/her official capacity as an employee of the pharmacy. During a public hearing when this bill was first introduced several sessions ago, a committee member asked a testifying pharmacist about liability. The pharmacist speaking in support of the proposal said, "We don't know about liability." When we followed up with our testimony and addressed this issue, a committee member responded by saying, "You know we frequently pass bills where we don't know who is liable." We suggested that perhaps this is not the wisest course of action for the state legislature, particularly in this instance and especially in the ultra-litigious society in which we live.

Assembly Bill 176, unlike previous iterations of the bill, also expands who may "provide" the self-administered questionnaire" and may "administer a blood pressure screening," to include "any qualified pharmacy employee." The bill indicates the prescription may be prescribed and dispensed as long as a pharmacist reviews the results of the questionnaire and blood pressure screening. We would be interested in knowing if the participation of the "qualified pharmacy employee" makes this employee potentially liable as noted above.

We also oppose this bill because it puts pharmacists who may have religious or conscience objections to prescribing contraception in general and in particular contraception that is known to be abortifacient, in a difficult position. We currently have no specific statutory protection for the religious or conscience rights of pharmacists. While the bill does not force any pharmacy to take part in this prescription-writing authority, it is safe to say many will. Imagine a pharmacist working for a pharmacy that decides to do this and thereby requires its pharmacists to either write prescriptions for contraception or face disciplinary action, which could even involve dismissal. With the addition of "any qualified pharmacy employee," this potential violation of religious or conscience rights seems to be expanded.

I would like to read a short statement from a board-certified Ob-Gyn, expressing her concerns with this bill.

For these reasons, we urge this committee to oppose this bill that is not in the best interest of those seeking contraception or in the best interest of the pharmacists. Thank you for your attention and thoughtful consideration of our position on this proposal.

Summary Chart of U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD		LNG-IUD		Implant		DMPA		POP		CHC	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Age		Menarche to <20 yrs:**2**		Menarche to <20 yrs:**2**		Menarche to <18 yrs:**1**		Menarche to <18 yrs:**2**		Menarche to <18 yrs:**1**		Menarche to <40 yrs:**1**	
		≥20 yrs:**1**		≥20 yrs:**1**		18-45 yrs:**1**		18-45 yrs:**1**		18-45 yrs:**1**		≥40 yrs:**2**	
						>45 yrs:**1**		>45 yrs:**2**		>45 yrs:**1**			
Anatomical abnormalities	a) Distorted uterine cavity	**4**		**4**									
	b) Other abnormalities	**2**		**2**									
Anemias	a) Thalassemia	**2**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	b) Sickle cell disease‡	**2**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2**	
	c) Iron-deficiency anemia	**2**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Benign ovarian tumors	(*including cysts*)	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Breast disease	a) Undiagnosed mass	**1**		**2**		**2***		**2***		**2***		**2***	
	b) Benign breast disease	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	c) Family history of cancer	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	d) Breast cancer‡												
	i) Current	**1**		**4**		**4**		**4**		**4**		**4**	
	ii) Past and no evidence of current disease for 5 years	**1**		**3**		**3**		**3**		**3**		**3**	
Breastfeeding	a) <21 days postpartum					**2***		**2***		**2***		**4***	
	b) 21 to <30 days postpartum												
	i) With other risk factors for VTE					**2***		**2***		**2***		**3***	
	ii) Without other risk factors for VTE					**2***		**2***		**2***		**3***	
	c) 30-42 days postpartum												
	i) With other risk factors for VTE					**1***		**1***		**1***		**3***	
	ii) Without other risk factors for VTE					**1***		**1***		**1***		**2***	
	d) >42 days postpartum					**1***		**1***		**1***		**2***	
Cervical cancer	Awaiting treatment	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**		**2**		**1**		**2**	
Cervical ectropion		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia		**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**1**		**2**	
Cirrhosis	a) Mild (*compensated*)	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	b) Severe‡ (*decompensated*)	**1**		**3**		**3**		**3**		**3**		**4**	
Cystic fibrosis‡		**1***		**1***		**1***		**2***		**1***		**1***	
Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)/Pulmonary embolism (PE)	a) History of DVT/PE, not receiving anticoagulant therapy												
	i) Higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**4**	
	ii) Lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**3**	
	b) Acute DVT/PE	**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**4**	
	c) DVT/PE and established anticoagulant therapy for at least 3 months												
	i) Higher risk for recurrent DVT/PE	**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**4***	
	ii) Lower risk for recurrent DVT/PE	**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**3***	
	d) Family history (*first-degree relatives*)	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2**	
	e) Major surgery												
	i) With prolonged immobilization	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**4**	
	ii) Without prolonged immobilization	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2**	
	f) Minor surgery without immobilization	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Depressive disorders		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	

Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD		LNG-IUD		Implant		DMPA		POP		CHC	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Diabetes	a) History of gestational disease	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	b) Nonvascular disease												
	i) Non-insulin dependent	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**	
	ii) Insulin dependent	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**	
	c) Nephropathy/retinopathy/neuropathy‡	**1**		**2**		**2**		**3**		**2**		**3/4***	
	d) Other vascular disease or diabetes of >20 years' duration‡	**1**		**2**		**2**		**3**		**2**		**3/4***	
Dysmenorrhea	Severe	**2**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Endometrial cancer‡		**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Endometrial hyperplasia		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Endometriosis		**2**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
Epilepsy‡	(*see also Drug Interactions*)	**1**		**1**		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
Gallbladder disease	a) Symptomatic												
	i) Treated by cholecystectomy	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**	
	ii) Medically treated	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**3**	
	iii) Current	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**3**	
	b) Asymptomatic	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**	
Gestational trophoblastic disease‡	a) Suspected GTD (immediate postevacuation)												
	i) Uterine size first trimester	**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	ii) Uterine size second trimester	**2***		**2***		**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	b) Confirmed GTD												
	i) Undetectable/non-pregnant ß-hCG levels	**1***	**1***	**1***	**1***	**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	ii) Decreasing ß-hCG levels	**2***	**1***	**2***	**1***	**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	iii) Persistently elevated ß-hCG levels or malignant disease, with no evidence or suspicion of intrauterine disease	**2***	**1***	**2***	**1***	**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	iv) Persistently elevated ß-hCG levels or malignant disease, with evidence or suspicion of intrauterine disease	**4***	**2***	**4***	**2***	**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
Headaches	a) Nonmigraine (mild or severe)	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1***	
	b) Migraine												
	i) Without aura (includes menstrual migraine)	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2***	
	ii) With aura	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**4***	
History of bariatric surgery‡	a) Restrictive procedures	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	b) Malabsorptive procedures	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**3**		COCs: **3** P/R: **1**	
History of cholestasis	a) Pregnancy related	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2**	
	b) Past COC related	**1**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**2**		**3**	
History of high blood pressure during pregnancy		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**2**	
History of Pelvic surgery		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
HIV	a) High risk for HIV	**1***	**1***	**1***	**1***	**1**		**1**		**1**		**1**	
	b) HIV infection					**1***		**1***		**1***		**1***	
	i) Clinically well receiving ARV therapy	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	If on treatment, see Drug Interactions							
	ii) Not clinically well or not receiving ARV therapy‡	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	If on treatment, see Drug Interactions							

Key:

1 No restriction (method can be used)	**3 Theoretical or proven risks usually outweigh the advantages**
2 Advantages generally outweigh theoretical or proven risks	**4 Unacceptable health risk (method not to be used)**

Abbreviations: ARV = antiretroviral; C=continuation of contraceptive method; CHC=combined hormonal contraception (pill, patch, and, ring); COC=combined oral contraceptive; Cu-IUD=copper-containing intrauterine device; DMPA = depot medroxyprogesterone acetate; I=initiation of contraceptive method; LNG-IUD=levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine device; NA=not applicable; POP=progestin-only pill; P/R=patch/ring; SSRI=selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; ‡ Condition that exposes a woman to increased risk as a result of pregnancy. *Please see the complete guidance for a clarification to this classification: https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/contraception/contraception_guidance.htm.

Summary Chart of U.S. Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD		LNG-IUD		Implant		DMPA		POP		CHC	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Hypertension	a) Adequately controlled hypertension	1*		1*		1*		2*		1*		3*	
	b) Elevated blood pressure levels (*properly taken measurements*)												
	i) Systolic 140-159 or diastolic 90-99	1*		1*		1*		2*		1*		3*	
	ii) Systolic ≥160 or diastolic ≥100‡	1*		2*		2*		3*		2*		4*	
	c) Vascular disease	1*		2*		2*		3*		2*		4*	
Inflammatory bowel disease	(*Ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease*)	1		1		1		2		2		2/3*	
Ischemic heart disease‡	Current and history of	1		2	3	2	3	3		2	3	4	
Known thrombogenic mutations‡		1*		2*		2*		2*		2*		4*	
Liver tumors	a) Benign												
	i) Focal nodular hyperplasia	1		2		2		2		2		2	
	ii) Hepatocellular adenoma‡	1		3		3		3		3		4	
	b) Malignant‡ (hepatoma)	1		3		3		3		3		4	
Malaria		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Multiple risk factors for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	(e.g., older age, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, low HDL, high LDL, or high triglyceride levels)	1		2		2*		3*		2*		3/4*	
Multiple sclerosis	a) With prolonged immobility	1		1		1		2		1		3	
	b) Without prolonged immobility	1		1		1		2		1		1	
Obesity	a) Body mass index (BMI) ≥30 kg/m²	1		1		1		1		1		2	
	b) Menarche to <18 years and BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²	1		1		1		2		1		2	
Ovarian cancer‡		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Parity	a) Nulliparous	2		2		1		1		1		1	
	b) Parous	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Past ectopic pregnancy		1		1		1		1		2		1	
Pelvic inflammatory disease	a) Past												
	i) With subsequent pregnancy	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	
	ii) Without subsequent pregnancy	2	2	2	2	1		1		1		1	
	b) Current	4	2*	4	2*	1		1		1		1	
Peripartum cardiomyopathy‡	a) Normal or mildly impaired cardiac function												
	i) <6 months	2		2		1		1		1		4	
	ii) ≥6 months	2		2		1		1		1		3	
	b) Moderately or severely impaired cardiac function	2		2		2		2		2		4	
Postabortion	a) First trimester	1*		1*		1*		1*		1*		1*	
	b) Second trimester	2*		2*		1*		1*		1*		1*	
	c) Immediate postseptic abortion	4		4		1*		1*		1*		1*	
Postpartum (*nonbreastfeeding women*)	a) <21 days					1		1		1		4	
	b) 21 days to 42 days												
	i) With other risk factors for VTE					1		1		1		3*	
	ii) Without other risk factors for VTE					1		1		1		2	
	c) >42 days					1		1		1		1	
Postpartum (*in breastfeeding or non-breastfeeding women, including cesarean delivery*)	a) <10 minutes after delivery of the placenta												
	i) Breastfeeding	1*		2*									
	ii) Nonbreastfeeding	1*		1*									
	b) 10 minutes after delivery of the placenta to <4 weeks	2*		2*									
	c) ≥4 weeks	1*		1*									
	d) Postpartum sepsis	4		4									

Condition	Sub-Condition	Cu-IUD		LNG-IUD		Implant		DMPA		POP		CHC	
		I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Pregnancy		4*		4*		NA*		NA*		NA*		NA*	
Rheumatoid arthritis	a) On immunosuppressive therapy	2	1	2	1	1		2/3*		1		2	
	b) Not on immunosuppressive therapy	1		1		1		2		1		2	
Schistosomiasis	a) Uncomplicated	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Fibrosis of the liver‡	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)	a) Current purulent cervicitis or chlamydial infection or gonococcal infection	4	2*	4	2*	1		1		1		1	
	b) Vaginitis (*including trichomonas vaginalis and bacterial vaginosis*)	2	2	2	2	1		1		1		1	
	c) Other factors relating to STDs	2*	2	2*	2	1		1		1		1	
Smoking	a) Age <35	1		1		1		1		1		2	
	b) Age ≥35, <15 cigarettes/day	1		1		1		1		1		3	
	c) Age ≥35, ≥15 cigarettes/day	1		1		1		1		1		4	
Solid organ transplantation‡	a) Complicated	3	2	3	2	2		2		2		4	
	b) Uncomplicated	2		2		2		2		2		2*	
Stroke‡	History of cerebrovascular accident	1		2		2	3	3		2	3	4	
Superficial venous disorders	a) Varicose veins	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Superficial venous thrombosis (acute or history)	1		1		1		1		1		3*	
Systemic lupus erythematosus‡	a) Positive (or unknown) antiphospholipid antibodies	1*	1*	3*		3*		3*	3*	3*		4*	
	b) Severe thrombocytopenia	3*	2*	2*		2*		3*	2*	2*		2*	
	c) Immunosuppressive therapy	2*	1*	2*		2*		2*	2*	2*		2*	
	d) None of the above	1*	1*	2*		2*		2*	2*	2*		2*	
Thyroid disorders	Simple goiter/ hyperthyroid/hypothyroid	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Tuberculosis‡ (*see also Drug Interactions*)	a) Nonpelvic	1	1	1	1	1*		1*		1*		1*	
	b) Pelvic	4	3	4	3	1*		1*		1*		1*	
Unexplained vaginal bleeding	(suspicious for serious condition) before evaluation	4*	2*	4*	2*	3*		3*		2*		2*	
Uterine fibroids		2		2		1		1		1		1	
Valvular heart disease	a) Uncomplicated	1		1		1		1		1		2	
	b) Complicated‡	1		1		1		1		1		4	
Vaginal bleeding patterns	a) Irregular pattern without heavy bleeding	1		1	1	2		2		2		1	
	b) Heavy or prolonged bleeding	2*		1*	2*	2*		2*		2*		1*	
Viral hepatitis	a) Acute or flare	1		1		1		1		1		3/4*	2
	b) Carrier/Chronic	1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Drug Interactions													
Antiretrovirals used for prevention (PrEP) or treatment of HIV	Fosamprenavir (FPV) All other ARVs are 1 or 2 for all methods.	1/2*	1*	1/2*	1*	2*		2*		2*		3*	
Anticonvulsant therapy	a) Certain anticonvulsants (phenytoin, carbamazepine, barbiturates, primidone, topiramate, oxcarbazepine)	1		1		2*		1*		3*		3*	
	b) Lamotrigine	1		1		1		1		1		3*	
Antimicrobial therapy	a) Broad spectrum antibiotics	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	b) Antifungals	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	c) Antiparasitics	1		1		1		1		1		1	
	d) Rifampin or rifabutin therapy	1		1		2*		1*		3*		3*	
SSRIs		1		1		1		1		1		1	
St. John's wort		1		1		2		1		2		2	

Updated in 2020. This summary sheet only contains a subset of the recommendations from the U.S. MEC. For complete guidance, see: https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/contraception/contraception_guidance.htm. Most contraceptive methods do not protect against sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Consistent and correct use of the male latex condomreduces the risk of STDs and HIV.

CS314239-A

PO Box 7486 • Madison WI 53707-7486
608-268-5074 (Madison) • 866-849-2536 (toll-free) • 608-256-3370 (fax)
info@wifamilyaction.org • www.wifamilyaction.org

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO ASSEMBLY BILL 176
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, AGING & LONG-TERM CARE
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 2023

Statement from Patti Giebink, MD, Ob-Gyn

I respect and rely on pharmacists and their knowledge about medications. However, it is the medical doctors and practitioners that need to see women annually for pap smears, STD testing, annual exams and BP checks to prevent and treat problems common to women.

Pap smears and HPV testing cannot be done in the pharmacy. Even though pharmacists can ask questions and give some instructions, most women seeking hormonal contraception need someone educated in the practicalities of hormones and their effect on the body as well as risk assessment and screening. Most women require some modification or change of pills when side effects like break through bleeding occur. Medical clinics have protocols for Pap smears, reminders and follow-up.

It would be a blow to women's health care to interfere with this regular health maintenance.

Dr. Patricia Giebink is an obstetrician-gynecologist in Chamberlain, South Dakota. She received her medical degree from University of South Dakota School of Medicine and has been in practice for more than 30 years.

She is the author of the book "Unexpected Choice" about her experiences as an Ob-Gyn. She has also written several articles in national health publications.